

***Wright-Patterson AFB, Ohio***

**Environmental, Safety and  
Occupational Health (ESOH)  
Newsletter**

**August 2003**

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# Fight the Bite: West Nile Virus

Submitted by AFRL/PR

West Nile Virus (WNV) is transmitted to humans through mosquito bites. Mosquitoes become infected when they feed on infected birds that have high levels of WNV in their blood. Infected mosquitoes can then transmit WNV when they feed on humans or other animals.

All areas where mosquitoes breed and thrive are high-risk areas for virus exposure.

So far this year (as of July 18<sup>th</sup>) in the United States there have been confirmed human cases in the following states:



- Alabama
- Minnesota
- South Carolina
- Texas

There have been confirmed animal cases in virtually every state including Ohio.

Last year Ohio had the third highest infection and fatality rate for West Nile Virus with 441 human cases and 31 deaths. Predictions by most public health officials for this year estimate that the infection rate will be as bad or worse.

All personnel should exercise care this summer to prevent exposure to mosquito bites and West Nile Virus both at work and at home. Covering skin and using repellants with Deet are a good start for defending yourself and your family. Care should also be taken to keep standing water sources around your work and living area to a minimum.



***The key is to Fight the Bite!***

For more information please visit the following sites:

The Center for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC): <http://www.cdc.gov/westnile/index.htm>

The Ohio Department of Health: <http://www.odh.state.oh.us/ODHPrograms/ZOODIS/WNV/wnv1.htm>

# Spill Prevention Control And Countermeasure (SPCC) Plan for WPAFB

The SPCC is a critical piece of the program managed by the Office of Environmental Management (88 ABW/EM) to help prevent pollution to the environment and waterways that flow through the Base.

## **What Regulation:** Oil Pollution Prevention and Response Regulation

Federal Clean Water Act  
40 Code of Federal Regulations (CFR) Part 112;  
New rules published July 17, 2002

## **What Does the Plan Address:**

- Operating procedures to prevent the occurrence of a spill of petroleum
- Control measures to prevent a spill from entering a sewer, creek, or other waterway
- Countermeasures to contain, cleanup, and reduce the effects of petroleum spills that do get into a waterway
- Required annual training for all oil-handling employees



## **Procedures to Prevent Spills:**

- Conduct regular inspections & maintenance of petroleum-containing equipment and containers
- Provide containment for drums and storage tanks
- Use good management practices in daily operations

## **Control Measures to Contain Spills:**

- Site-Specific Spill Plans - Clearly post them for all to see, keep them up-to-date & know how to use them
- Keep spill kits on-hand with absorbent materials like speedi-dry (clay absorbents); absorbent snakes, booms, and pads; and drain cover mats, drain plugs, etc.
- Use drain pans, pop-up pools, quick berms, etc., under leaking pipes & valves
- Locate petroleum-containing equipment, drums, & tanks away from drains if possible

### ➤ **Protect those drains!**



## **Who to Contact for Information:**

Elizabeth (Libby) Domingue (88 ABW/EMO)  
Spill Prevention Coordinator/Storage Tank Compliance Mgr.  
Office of Environmental Management – Operations Branch  
Phone: 257-2201 ext. 265; e-mail: [elizabeth.domingue@wpafb.af.mil](mailto:elizabeth.domingue@wpafb.af.mil)



# Are You Recycling?

What Should be Recycled on WPAFB

**Co-mingle the following items together in the Beverage Recycling Bins:**

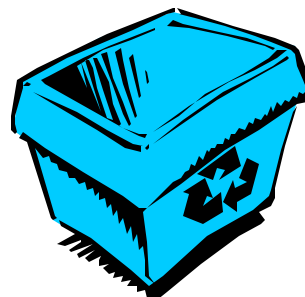
Plastic, Aluminum, Glass, Bi-Metals

Please remove and dispose of lids first.

For pickup, contact the Recycling Center at 74889.

**ALL of the following items should be placed TOGETHER in your "Under-the-Desk" Blue Bin:**

white typing paper	outdated manuals
white writing paper	phone books
white photocopy paper	blueprint paper
white scratch paper	newspaper
index cards	magazines
computer printout paper	books
shredded paper	colored paper
file folders	post-it notes
white inserts from junk mail	
envelopes including plastic windows	



Note: Staples do NOT have to be removed. For security reasons, remember to shred all material generated at WPAFB and then recycle.

## **Procedures for Turning In Used Oil, Mercury-containing Fluorescent Light Bulbs, PCB-containing Items**

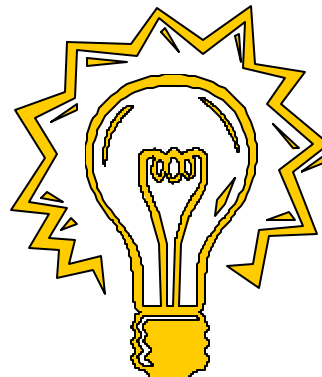
**Used Oil** - The Used Oil program encompasses the management of Used Oils and Waste Liquid Petroleum Products. Included are off specification fuels (Avgas, Mogas, Jet, etc.) and spent non-halogenated petroleum solvents. For used oil turn-in, follow the policies and procedures outlined on EM's website at [http://www.abwem.wpafb.af.mil/EM/hazmat/index.cfm?fuseaction=main&obj\\_id=82](http://www.abwem.wpafb.af.mil/EM/hazmat/index.cfm?fuseaction=main&obj_id=82)



## Mercury-Containing Fluorescent Light Bulbs

- Included are:

Fluorescent (lengths > 1.5 feet)  
Fluorescent U shape and circular  
High pressure sodium  
Metal halide  
Mercury vapor



Follow the procedures outlined on EM's website:

[http://www.abwem.wpaafb.af.mil/EM/hazmat/index.cfm?fuseaction=main&obj\\_id=84](http://www.abwem.wpaafb.af.mil/EM/hazmat/index.cfm?fuseaction=main&obj_id=84).

Collect used bulbs and place them in their original box or one provided by Environmental Management. When full, tape box shut and mark the number of bulbs inside on the end of the box. Complete a WPAFB Form 1438 and send to 88 ABW/EMY.

**PCB-containing Materials.** PCB-containing equipment includes: transformers, capacitors, heat transfer systems, hydraulic systems, electromagnetic switches, voltage regulators, circuit breakers, reclosers, oil-encased cables, presses, lathes, milling machines, pipe threaders, and others.



The U.S. EPA banned the manufacturing of PCBs in 1979 and PCBs are now regulated by the Toxic Substances Control Act in 40 CFR 761. Known PCBs have been removed from Wright-Patterson; however, occasionally PCB-containing equipment is still identified and must be handled properly. PRIOR to removing or draining any equipment containing oil, hydraulic fluid, or cooling fluid, call Environmental Management to ensure oils do not contain PCBs. See EM's web page for further information:

[http://www.abwem.wpaafb.af.mil/EM/hazmat/index.cfm?fuseaction=main&obj\\_id=78](http://www.abwem.wpaafb.af.mil/EM/hazmat/index.cfm?fuseaction=main&obj_id=78).



# SUV Safe Driving Strategies



Thanks to Richard Wade, AFRL/PRTA for forwarding the following article:

Sport-utility vehicles (SUVs) have become the vehicles of choice for millions of Americans. They are roomy -- and seemingly safer than smaller vehicles. But SUVs are two to three times more likely than cars to roll over in accidents. They are also nearly three times as likely to be involved in accidents that result in fatalities to their occupants.

An SUV's high center of gravity makes it "tippy," and the truck-style suspension limits maneuverability in emergencies. To make driving an SUV safer...

- **Brake before hard turns.** Most rollovers occur when drivers turn the steering wheel suddenly. To avoid obstacles, hit the brakes hard. Maintain pressure without pumping the pedal. Then steer to safety.

- **Don't be overconfident when driving on snowy, icy or wet roads.** The four-wheel drive on most SUVs improves traction when starting to move -- but not once the vehicle is underway on treacherous roads.

- **Warning:** It is easier to lose control of an SUV than a car on snow, ice or wet pavement.

- **Slow down in windy conditions.** Tall vehicles are more likely to tip over in gusty conditions than cars with lower centers of gravity.

- **Allow extra distance from the car in front of you.** With cars, a three-second gap is acceptable. With SUVs, you need four seconds. The extra weight of SUVs requires additional stopping or steering time, especially on curves.



- **To time the gap:** When the car in front of you passes a fixed point, such as a road sign or a telephone pole, count the seconds until you reach the same point.

- **Don't let teens drive SUVs.** Their reflexes are faster than those of adults -- they tend to overreact and to steer abruptly in emergencies, causing rollovers.

- **Seat heavy passengers in the second row of seats.** Putting too much weight at the front or rear of an SUV reduces maneuverability and stability. It is also best to try to stow luggage and other heavy items in the center of the SUV, between the front and rear axles -- and not on the roof rack.

- **Adjust side mirrors outward.** If you can see the tail end of your own vehicle in the mirror, there is probably a large blind spot that will hide cars.
- **Wear a seatbelt.** SUVs give people a false sense of invincibility. If there is a crash or a rollover, SUV drivers are more likely than car drivers to be ejected if they are not wearing seatbelts.



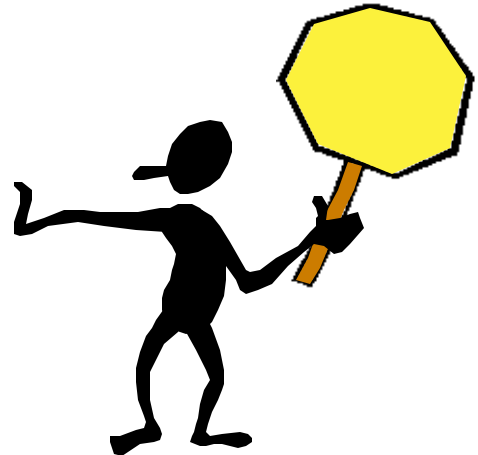
- **Another reason to wear seatbelts:** They help prevent accidents by keeping the driver from shifting inside the car. On test courses, drivers without seatbelts started knocking over cones almost immediately. They were shifting around too much to maintain control of the vehicle, even at low speeds.

Bud Stanley, *Stevens Advanced Driver Training*  
[http://www.bottomlinesecrets.com/blpnet/article.html?article\\_id=33407](http://www.bottomlinesecrets.com/blpnet/article.html?article_id=33407)

### **Two websites with important vehicle safety messages:**

This website contains some sobering statistics as well as horrifying stories of what can happen when children are left unattended in a vehicle. Passed along by Linda Carter, 20 FW Chief, Ground Safety. <http://www.kidsincars.org/>

So far during the Air Force's "100 Critical Days of Summer" Safety Campaign, there has been a significant number of motorcycle fatalities. For those of you who may be tempted to drive a motorcycle at excessive speeds, here is a link to a story about a male who wrecked on his motorcycle while driving over 100 mph and lived to realize how reckless he was. <http://www.cmyoung.com/bikewreck.html>



# Why Wear Seatbelts?

Thanks to Rick Gallivan, AFRL/DS for forwarding the following article:

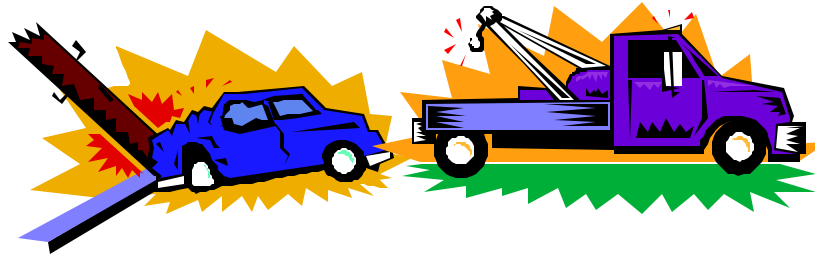


## The Excuses

- "I can't move with those belts on - they're so uncomfortable!"
- "I only drive around town; how can I get hurt going 25 miles per hour?"
- "I'm a good driver. I've never had an accident."
- "It's better to be thrown out of the car than be trapped in by a seatbelt."

## The Facts

- Newer seatbelt design allows for total freedom of motion while driving.
- The latching device that secures the belt only goes into effect when the car jolts abruptly, as in an accident.
- People who are thrown from cars are 25 times more likely to be killed than if they had been held securely in their seats.
- In the unlikely event your car catches fire or is submerged, seatbelts can keep you from getting "knocked out" and greatly improve your chances of escape.
- The majority of all car accidents occur within 25 miles of home.
- 80% of all serious injuries and fatalities occur in cars going 40 miles per hour or slower.
- You may be a good driver, but there are situations beyond your control such as weather and road conditions (not to mention other drivers) that can affect your safety.
- Seat belts are 57 percent effective in preventing traumatic and fatal brain injuries.
- Brain and chest injuries are the most frequent cause of death in collisions without seatbelts.
- In a crash, unrestrained occupants of a car keep moving during the time the car takes to stop. They are still moving forward at their original speed when they slam into the steering wheel, windshield or other part of the car.



## **Simple but important principles underlie the effectiveness of seat belts. In a crash they:**

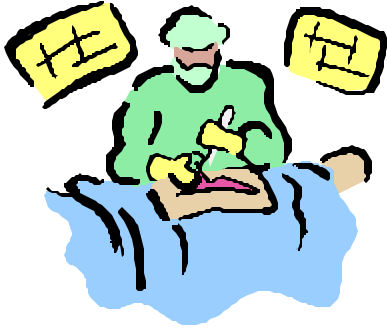
- Increase the limit it takes the occupant to stop.
  - Spread the force of impact over a large portion of the body.
  - Minimize contact with the vehicle's interior.
  - Protect occupants from being thrown out.
- 
- Research has found that lap/shoulder safety belts, when used, reduced the risk of fatal injury to front-seat passenger car occupants by 45 percent and the risk of moderate-to-critical injury by 50 percent.
  - Ejection from the vehicle is one of the most injurious events that can happen to a person in a crash.
  - In fatal crashes, 73 percent of passenger car occupants who were totally ejected from the vehicle were killed.
  - Safety belts are effective in preventing total ejections.
  - Only one percent of the occupants reported to have been using restraints were totally ejected, compared with 20 percent of the unrestrained occupants.
  - According to the National Highway and Traffic Safety Administration, over the past 10 years, safety belts have prevented some 55,600 deaths; 1,300,000 injuries and saved more than \$105 billion in costs.
  - Among passenger vehicle occupants over 4 years old, safety belts saved an estimated 10,414 lives in 1996.

From Chuck Chatlynne, PhD  
Chief, Information and Logistics Division  
Air Force Office of Scientific Research

## Blood Still Urgently Needed to Support Service Members



Though major hostilities have ended in Iraq, blood is still needed to support those who remain and those engaged in Operation Enduring Freedom. In addition to supporting the needs of military members and their families at home, the Armed Services Blood Program (ASBP) is responsible for supplying blood to soldiers,



sailors, airmen and marines deployed worldwide. Having enough blood in forward areas can make the difference between life and death for those injured in the line of duty. The ASBP needs continuing donor support to make sure the men and women who serve receive the best care possible.

"A medical treatment facility overseas received a casualty from Iraq. The young service member had been shot by a sniper, had already lost one hand, and was bleeding badly upon arriving. Over the next twenty-four hours, the service member lost both legs and continued to bleed. By the next evening at 1700 hrs, all the A+ blood has been exhausted. By that time, the supplies of A's, O's, and Fresh Frozen Plasma (FFP) were gone, too. At that time, an emergency blood drive was held for A+ blood. Within the hour, by using a database, over 20 donors were to stand by to be drawn. Blood and blood products were flown in from the economy and other sites in the European theater. By the end of the weekend, this patient had used over 149 units of blood and other blood products. The service member was stabilized and MedEvaced back to the States. The service member survived! The point of the story is that blood is still very much needed."

The above story, provided by Marti Isherwood, WPAFB's Blood Donor Recruiter, is true. It from a Blood Donor Recruiter overseas who was instrumental in getting the blood needed for this person. This is why each blood drive is so important and each of you who donate helps ensure Team Wright-Patterson meet it's readiness tasking each week.

**Please SUPPORT OUR TROOPS and donate blood. There is still an increased need for all blood types, especially O negative.**



**Snacks are provided. Come and bring a friend and donate together. A big THANKS to those of you who consistently support the blood drives!!**

For info on Blood Drive locations, contact  
Marti Isherwood at 71038

# AFRL Blood Drives



## Materials Directorate (AFRL/ML)

13 and 27 Aug 03

Bldg 653 Area B (ML Cafetorium), 0900-1400

Walk-ins Welcome ~ Free Snacks

Reserved Parking in front of Bldg 653

POC: Mary Shelly at 59000

## **NEW** Propulsion Directorate (AFRL/PR)

Wed, 3 Sep 03

Bldg 18 Area B, 0900-1400

POC: Bob Behdadnia, 54171

## **NEW** Sensors Directorate (AFRL/SN)

Wed, 10 Sep 03

Bldg 620 Area B, 0900-1400

POC: Capt Secrest, 256-3643

Click here to see if you are **eligible to donate**:

[http://tricare.osd.mil/asbpo/donor\\_info/deferral.htm](http://tricare.osd.mil/asbpo/donor_info/deferral.htm)

**Visit the Armed Services Blood Program website for  
more info on donating blood:** <http://tricare.osd.mil/asbpo/>

or call the Donor Center at 70580 or 71038

## ESOH Training and Opportunities

## Wright-Patterson ESOH Web Sites:

**ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT:** <http://www.abwem.wpafb.af.mil/em/>

**SAFETY:** <https://www.asc.wpafb.af.mil/asc/safety/index.html>

**PUBLIC HEALTH:** <https://wpmc3.wpafb.af.mil/amds/ph/index.htm>

**BIOENVIRONMENTAL ENGINEERING:** <https://www.bio.wpafb.af.mil/>

## HEALTH AND WELLNESS CENTER (HAWC):

<http://wpmc1.wpafb.af.mil/pages/hawc/>

**CAP OFFICE:** <https://www.afmc-mil.wpafb.af.mil/ESC/MM/CAP/>



**RCRA Hazardous Waste Training:** Mandatory for all employees who generate hazardous waste. Issue Point (IP) Managers, Hazwaste generators, primary and alternate Initial Accumulation Point (IAP) managers, Unit Environmental Coordinators (UECs), and supervisors of all these individuals must take annual RCRA training.

**PLEASE SCHEDULE ALL RCRA HAZARDOUS WASTE TRAINING with Susan Dilworth at 75627 x223 or [CLICK HERE](#) to schedule electronically**

**PLEASE NOTE:** The dates for the Initial RCRA Training in the previous newsletter were wrong.

**Initial Training: 18 Sep, 20 Nov 03**

**Annual Refresher Training - AFRL Only**  
25 Sep, 13 Nov 03

**Annual Refresher Training - Organizations other than AFRL**  
**21 Aug, 16 Oct, 18 Dec 03**

## Environmental Compliance, Assessment and Management Program (ECAMP) Training (ENV220)



This course is designed to give students knowledge to successfully plan and execute an internal or external compliance assessment (such as ECAMP), prepare required reports, and direct the follow-up actions. For more information on the course visit [AFIT's Website](http://cess.afit.af.mil/env_020/default.htm) ([http://cess.afit.af.mil/env\\_020/default.htm](http://cess.afit.af.mil/env_020/default.htm)).

You must sign up for the course through your Training Focal Point (TFP). Contractor registration should be coordinated through their assigned organization's TFP. Additional paperwork is required for contractors to attend this course.

**For more information contact  
Karen Thompson, 88 ABW/EMO at 72010 x 211**

## Environmental, Safety and Occupational Health (ESOH) Awareness Training

**22 Oct 03**

**Sign up with 88 ABW/ EM, Treva Bashore, 72201 x233**

This course covers a broad range of topics and requirements that apply to all of us at Wright-Patterson, including mandatory training requirements. This course is highly recommended for all employees on Base, including contractors. Supervisors are highly encouraged to attend.



## CPR Training

Required for electrical and confined space workers per 29 CFR 1910.151.

The American Heart Association recommends CPR refresher training every two years and the American Red Cross recommends CPR refresher training every year. CPR training (per the American Heart Association) is **taught at the Base**

**Hospital every Tuesday** provided that there are enough students.

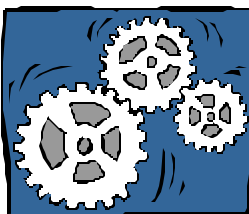
**Contact Marcia Wilson at 79347 or Karen Turner 48384  
(Bldg 675 Area B)**



## Operational Risk Management (ORM)

**To sign up, contact Chuck Swankhaus at 43390**

ORM is a tool anyone can use to help with planning and decision-making in order to reduce or eliminate potential risks and increase efficiency. The Safety Office (ASC/SEG) has made two ORM briefings available over the Internet. Click on the following links to learn more about ORM:



**Awareness Level ORM Training:**

[https://www.asc.wpafb.af.mil/asc/safety/orm/exec\\_training.ppt](https://www.asc.wpafb.af.mil/asc/safety/orm/exec_training.ppt)

**Level II ORM Training:**

[https://www.asc.wpafb.af.mil/asc/safety/orm/orm\\_level\\_ii\\_training.ppt](https://www.asc.wpafb.af.mil/asc/safety/orm/orm_level_ii_training.ppt)

## **Public Health Training for 2003**

All Training will be held at 1400 in the Public Health Classroom in building 675, located in Area B. If needed, more classes will be added to the schedule. To sign up for training or work specific education, please contact Public Health at 255-2515.



### **Hazardous Communication (HAZCOM)**

**24 Oct 03**

This course is a Train-the-Trainer course that provides mandatory HAZCOM training to supervisors and safety reps responsible for their organization's HAZCOM program. Must have previously had general Hazcom.

Hazcom training per 29 CFR 1910.1200 is required for all employees who use, handle, or may be exposed to hazardous materials upon initial assignment to that job (if not already receiving Chemical Hygiene Training per 29 CFR 1910.1450). HAZCOM refresher training is required whenever a new chemical or hazardous process is introduced into the work area or it is evident an employee needs refresher training. Otherwise, there is no "annual" requirement for HAZCOM training.

### **Ergonomics Training**

**22 Aug, 21 Nov 03**

Open to all interested DOD and military workers. Focus will be on Repetitive Motion Illnesses. If you would like in-depth ergonomic training that is more job specific, Public Health is available to do that on a one-to-one basis.



### **Reproductive Hazards in the Workplace**

**8 Aug, 7 Nov 03**

Open to workplace supervisors, safety reps, and any interested Base personnel.



### **Laser Hazards**

**12 Sep, 12 Dec 03**

Open to workplace supervisors or Safety Reps.

### **Asbestos Awareness**

**19 Sep, 5 Dec 03**

Mandatory for all building managers and CE personnel.

### Hearing Conservation (General)

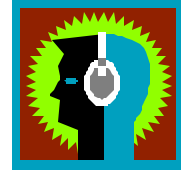
**26 Sep, 14 Nov 03**

Open to all base employees, recommended for all employees routinely exposed to noise.

### Hearing Conservation (Supervisors)

**22 Aug 03**

Mandatory for all supervisors and safety reps working around hazardous noise.



### Chemical Hygiene

**5 Sep 03**

Open to all AFRL supervisors and safety reps.

### OTHER PUBLIC HEALTH TRAINING AVAILABLE UPON REQUEST

Cadmium  
Cold Stress  
Lead  
Respiratory Protection  
Formaldehyde

Carbon monoxide  
Heat Stress  
Personal Protective Equipment  
Benzene  
Universal Precautions/  
Bloodborne Pathogens



## **Health and Wellness Center**

Call **904-WELL (9355)** to get the latest schedule of classes. Class sizes are limited. All classes require pre-registration but are free. Classes will be held at Hangar 22 (Bldg 571) Area B - Wright Field Fitness Center. Many briefings can be individualized and brought to your organization.

To schedule an appointment or for more information, please call the HAWC at 904-WELL (9355).

If you have any suggestions for this newsletter or if you would like to be added / removed from the distribution list, please contact [Mary Shelly](#) via email or at 59000.